

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

No. 31.

**Garden :-  
:- Seeds**  
(Flower and Vegetable.)

**Try Clark's \***  
**Sarsaparilla**  
As a Spring Medicine.

FOR SALE BY  
**Creamer Bros**  
Druggists and Stationers.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF  
**J. P. CREAMER, V.S.**

Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

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MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.  
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Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

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**CITY MEAT MARKET**

**Scott & Johnston,**  
(Successors to W. H. Bell.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Butchers**

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assn.

**J. H. MacGaul**

General Insurance Agent.

DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT COAL.

**Fresh Mined Blacksmith COAL.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

—AND—

EASTERN LUMBER

—OR—

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WE HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING, BOARDS AND SHIP LAF.

—AT—

\$16 per Thousand.

**THE LEADING**  
SHOE STORE IN TOWN.

**C. M. BAILEY.**

DEALER IN

LEATHER (Wholesale or Retail), HEMP, KNIVES and FURNISHINGS, SHOE

MAKING (Patent), PEGS, SHOE POLISH (Liquid and Paste), Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING LEATHER AND RUBBER

BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Remember the place, Opposite the C. P. R. Depot, Qu'Appelle Station, Assn.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

IF OWNER OF AN ANIMAL CAN BE OBTAINED, it will be taken to the pound.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c (N)

## BY-LAW No. 229, OF 1896.

WHEREAS, by "The Municipal Ordinance," being ordinance No. 8, of 1894, the Northwest Territories, the councils of municipalities are empowered to pass by-laws for appointing poundkeepers and regulating their duties, remuneration fees and charges, and the security to be given by them for the performance of such duties, and for providing pounds, and for restraining and regulating the running at large or trespassing of animals and providing for impounding them, and causing them to be sold in case they are not claimed within a reasonable time, or in case the damages, fees or expenses are not paid, and for the appraisal of damages, and for determining the compensation to be allowed for services rendered in carrying out the provisions of any by-law with respect to animals impounded or distrained and detained in possession of the distrainer.

THEREFORE be it enacted a by-law of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. In the construction of this by-law the word "animal" shall mean any horse, mule, jack, cattle, sheep, goat, pig or domesticated fowl.

2. No animal, after the passing of this by-law, shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of said municipality between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of November, inclusive.

3. The owner or occupier of any lands within the said municipality may, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of November, inclusive, in each year, detain all animals doing damage upon his cultivated lands or stacks of grain or hay.

4. Such distress shall be made at any time before such animals doing damage as aforesaid escape from said lands or while followed and kept in sight by the person sustaining such damage, or by any person being on the lands at the time such damage was done and without regard to the sufficiency of the fence upon such lands.

5. When any such distress is made the distrainer may keep and properly feed such animals in some secure place, other than a public pound, until his damages are appraised, as hereinafter provided for, or may drive the same to the nearest public pound.

6. If such animals are impounded in a public pound before appraisal of damages, the distrainer shall, at the time of such impounding, notify the poundkeeper to whom such animals are delivered what damages, if any, are claimed.

7. As soon as practicable after such distress the distrainer shall notify the owner of the animal or animals so distressed (if known to the distrainer) of such distress, the number and description of animals distressed and the amount of damages claimed, and if such owner does not within twelve (12) hours after receiving such notice pay the damages claimed by the distrainer, or if the owner of such animals is unknown to the distrainer, the latter shall within forty-eight (48) hours after such distress (unless the same is made on a Sunday, in which case before the Wednesday morning thereafter) give notice to an appraiser to appraise the damages.

8. The appraiser shall be entitled for appraisal to the fees set forth in the schedule hereto as appraisers' fees, and he shall immediately upon receipt of such notice and upon payment of his fees, which payment shall be made in the first instance by the distrainer, but may in the discretion of the appraiser be allowed to either party, proceed to the place where such damage is alleged to have been done and shall view the same, and he may take the evidence of any person or persons necessary to enable him to ascertain the extent of such damage, and for this purpose the appraisers hereinafter appointed and their successors in office, are hereby empowered to administer an oath to every such witness.

9. The appraiser shall ascertain and certify under his hand the amount of such damage, and shall also, in such certificate, specify the amount of his fees, with particulars as to how the same are made up and whether or not such fees are to be allowed to the distrainer, and shall deliver such certificate to the distrainer.

10. The distrainer, unless the amount of such damages and costs as set forth in the appraiser's certificate is paid within the twenty-four hours after such appraisal, shall cause the animals so distressed to be put in the nearest public pound, and shall at the same time deliver to the poundkeeper to whom the said animals are delivered, the appraiser's certificate; or, if such animals have already been impounded, shall immediately upon receipt of such certificate deliver the same to such poundkeeper.

11. The animals so impounded shall remain in such pound for the period of ten days, unless the certified damages and all other fees, costs and charges allowed by this by-law are sooner paid.

12. At the expiration of the period mentioned in the preceding section, the poundkeeper with whom such animals have been impounded shall, unless said period expires on a Sunday, in which case on the Monday following, take and deliver said animals, or cause the same to be taken and delivered to the poundkeeper of pound No. (1), and the same shall be received by the keeper of said pound, and the poundkeeper so delivering said animals shall be entitled therefore to the fees allowed in the schedule of fees hereto for so doing.

13. The keeper of pound No. (1) shall, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the Saturday following the delivery to him of such animals, sell, or cause to be sold, by public auction, so many of said animals as may be necessary to pay all damages and charges against the same.

14. The keeper of pound No. (1) shall, out of the proceeds of such sale, pay the legal charges of the poundkeeper by whom such animals have been delivered to him, and shall deduct his own fees and afterwards pay to the distrainer the damages and fees awarded to him by the appraiser and shall take receipts therefor.

15. The balance of the proceeds of such sale shall be, immediately after the payments mentioned in the preceding section hereof, paid in to the Treasurer of the municipality, and said poundkeeper shall, at the same time, make a return to the said Treasurer showing all such payments and deductions, giving particulars as to how the same are made up, as a accurate description of the animals so sold, the name of the purchaser and the price for which each animal was sold, and shall attach thereto, as part of his said return, the appraiser's certificate and the receipts for payments made by him as hereinbefore provided for.

16. If, within one year from the date of such sale, the owner of such animals shall make application for such balance and file with the Treasurer a statutory declaration that he is the owner of the animal or animals so sold, the said balance shall thereupon forthwith be paid out to him by such Treasurer, but if no such application be made, such balance shall, at the expiration of said period, be paid in to the general fund of the municipality.

17. The owner of any animal sold at any pound sale may, within ninety days from the date of such sale, redeem such animal from the

purchaser of said sale by paying to him the purchase price thereof together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of such sale, but after the expiration of the said period of ninety days, the title of such purchaser shall become absolute.

18. No bull or stallion of one year old or upwards, shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of said municipality at any time, and any person who finds any such bull or stallion running at large may capture and impound the same whether it shall be doing damage or not, and the captor of such bull or stallion shall be entitled to the sum of \$5.00 for each such bull or stallion so impounded if the same shall not have been doing damage, or to any damages which be allowed or appraised under the provisions of this by-law, and the like proceedings shall be had and taken in respect to such bull or stallion as herein provides for animals distrained doing damage.

19. Each and every poundkeeper appointed by this by-law, and their successors in office, shall furnish bonds to the municipality in the sum of \$200.00 for the due performance of his duties as poundkeeper.

20. It shall be the duty of each poundkeeper to receive all animals delivered to him to be impounded under the provisions of this by-law, and he shall provide a suitable pound and shall keep and properly feed and care for such animals therein. He shall, also, within twenty-four (24) hours after receipt by him of such animals, post up at his pound and at three of the most conspicuous places in the pound district wherein his pound is situated, a notice giving a full and accurate description of each animal impounded, and the place where and time when such animals are to be sold, and shall also deliver a copy of such notice to the clerk of the municipality, and said clerk shall thereupon post up said notice in his office.

21. The owner of such animals or any other person or persons who unlawfully takes such animals after being distrained out of the possession or custody of the person making such distress, or of the poundkeeper or any other person or persons in whose custody or possession the same shall lawfully be, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding \$40.00, and to be ordered to pay double the amount of damages certified to by the appraiser to the person to whom the same may be or have been awarded by such appraiser, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the person so convicted, and in default of payment or distress to imprisonment to any term not exceeding thirty days.

22. The following are the pounds and pound districts established and the poundkeepers appointed by this by-law:

No. 1—Within the limits of the Town of Qu'Appelle, as set forth in Section 2, of By-law 230, William Miller, keeper.

No. 2—Pound situate on Section 10, Township 16, Range 14, Pound district comprising Townships 14, 15 and 16, Range 14, George Bingham, keeper.

No. 3—Pound situate on Section 22, Township 17, Range 14, Pound district comprising Township 17, in Range 14, Thomas Bunn, keeper.

No. 4—Pound to be Pound No. 1, keeper, William Miller, pound district to comprise all that portion of Township 18, Range 14, not included in Pound District No. 1.

No. 5—Pound situate on Section 16, Township 19, Range 14, district to comprise Township 19, Range 14, A. M. Dale, keeper.

No. 6—Pound situate on Section 22-19-15, district to comprise all that portion of Township 20, Range 15, south of the Indian Reserve, and the whole of Township 19, Range 15, William Pinder, keeper.

No. 7—Pound situate on Section 28 18-15, district to comprise (N. 1) Township 18, Range 15, F. G. Whiting, keeper.

No. 8—Pound situate on Section 34-18-15, district to comprise N. 1 17 and S. 1 18-15, Isaac Hardy, keeper.

No. 9—Pound situate on Section 4-17-15, district to comprise S. 1 17 and all of 16-15, Donald Fraser, keeper.

No. 10—Pound situate on Section 16 16-16, district to comprise 14-15 and S. 1 16-16, Robert W. Elliott, keeper.

No. 11—Pound situate on Section 4-17-16, district to comprise N. 1 16 and S. 1 17-16, W. Brown, keeper.

No. 12—Pound situate on Section 34-17-16, district to comprise N. 1 17, and S. 1 18-16, K. Mott, keeper.

No. 13—Pound situate on Section 34-18-16, district to comprise N. 1 18 16, W. Bird, keeper.

No. 14—Pound situate on Section 22-19-16, district to comprise 19-16, Josephus Gray, keeper.

No. 15—Pound situate on Section 10-20-16, district to comprise all that part of Township 20, Range 16, lying south of the Indian Reserve, William Owens, keeper.

23. The appraisers appointed under this by-law are:

For Pound District No. 1—James McEwen,  
" " No. 2—Colen McLean,  
" " No. 3—B. S. Ross,  
" " No. 4—J. R. Brown,  
" " No. 5—Joseph Craig,  
" " No. 6—Joseph T. Craig,  
" " No. 7—A. T. Whiting,  
" " No. 8—George Spencer,  
" " No. 9—D. Stewart,  
" " No. 10—Gordon Elliott,  
" " No. 11—James Hicks,  
" " No. 12—J. Cowan, Sr.,  
" " No. 13—James Smith,  
" " No. 14—J. O. S. 18th,  
" " No. 15—Thomas Dingwall.

and each of such appraisers and their successors in office shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to faithfully perform their duties as such appraisers.

24. The following fees, and the fee of \$5, allowed to the captor of a bull or stallion, as provided by section 18, and no other, are allowed by this by-law:

To the owner or occupier of land or stacks of grain or hay injured for driving and delivering the animals distrained to the poundkeeper, his reasonable expenses.

To the poundkeeper for keeping, feeding and caring for each stallion or bull 50c per diem. For every other horse, mule or jack or head of cattle or swine, 25c per diem. For every sheep

## Now is the Time To Buy a New Hat

I have them in all the Leading Styles for MEN, BOYS and GIRLS. Also, a fine assortment of Spring Caps, Cheaper than ever. Come and have a look at them.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

J. A. Lidgate,  
Lumber  
Shingles  
Lath, Doors  
Windows  
Mouldings  
Building  
Paper, Etc.,  
Lowest Prices

## THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

J. FISHER, Proprietor.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.

In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their life worth living.

Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.

RATES. . . . \$1.50 PER DAY

Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

## C. BABBIT,

AGENT

## NEW SINGER

VIBRATOR

## Sewing Machine.

Genuine Sperm Sewing Machine and Gun Oil.

## Watchmaker & Jeweler

WILL HAVE IN

Full Supply of Clocks, Etc.,

Guns, Etc., Repaired at Shortest Notice.

GIVE ME A CALL

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up, acclimates nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by C. E. Carthew, under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 50c

## Burn Half

the coal and wood you now use by purchasing the LYONS' FUEL SAVER AND HEAT RADIATOR. Saves at least Forty per cent of Fuel. A perfect heat arrester and protector from fire. The only radiator with return fire on the market, covered by patent. Why burn two loads when one will give same heat? Testimonials and proofs of claims from local agent.

A. H. B. SPERLING,

Qu'Appelle Station.

## \$5 REWARD!

STRAYED FROM QU'APPELLE STA. then, one bay filly, two years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, and a few white hairs on the other hind foot. Apply to C. G. BOOTH, at Caswell's store.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—S. E. 1/4 30-18-15 WEST 2nd; 50 acres under cultivation. Apply to GEORGE BALL, Carberry, Man.

WANTED—5,000 lbs. butter; also 25 tons hay for sale cheap. D. J. CANTOLON, Leduc P.O.

goat or domestic fowl, 10c per diem. The actual cost of newspaper advertisement when incurred. For delivering notices of sale, \$1, and 50c per mile each way necessarily travelled in delivering the same to clerk, and 50c for selling each animal and applying proceeds of sale according to the provisions of this by-law. For delivering animals to keeper of pound No. 1, his reasonable expenses.

To the appraiser for making his appraisal and preparing and delivering his certificate, \$1, and also 50c per mile for each mile necessarily travelled for the purpose of making such appraisal, both going to and returning from the place where such damage was done.

25. The provisions of this by-law, except in so far as may be necessary for the working thereof, shall not apply to the portion of the townsite of Qu'Appelle bounded on the north by Seventh avenue, on the south by Twelfth avenue, and on the east by Albany street, and on the west by Chatham street, as shown on the plan of the said townsite, as made by L. A. Hamilton, D.L.S., dated the 6th day of February, 1883, and registered in the Land Titles office for the Assiniboia Land Registration district at Regina, or to the streets and avenues forming such boundaries.

26. By-law No. 112, No. 140, No. 163, No. 175, No. 183 are hereby repealed.

First, second and third reading of this by-law on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

J. DOOLITTLE,  
Clerk.

WILLIAM HENLEY,  
Reeve.



# QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, May 14, 1896.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

The Queen's own rifles will spend the Queen's birthday at Kingston.

A Swede named Thomas Marks recently drowned himself in the Red River.

Marquette Liberals have chosen J. H. Ashdown as their candidate for the commons.

It is positively stated that Hon. Mr. Laurier will be the Liberal candidate in Saskatchewan.

High John Macdonald has definitely announced his willingness to be the Conservative candidate for Winnipeg.

The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending April 21st amounted to \$25,000. In the same week last year it was \$28,000.

The herd of buffalo at Silver Heights was recently increased by the addition of two calves. The herd now totals fifteen.

Thomas McCann, the oldest Orangeman in Toronto, died, aged 87. He was initiated into the order in 1825, at Drogheda, Armagh county, Ireland.

The Conservatives of Kingston are said to have a "top" being able to induce Mr. Charles Tupper or some other cabinet minister to accept the nomination for Kingston.

Daniel Chen, a farm laborer of Pontreac, Ont., while under the influence of liquor, lay down in the ditch. He remained there all night, subsequently dying from exposure.

Azie Gauthier, the murderer of Celina Gagny, died the other day in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. He was adjudged insane and escaped the gallows to die of consumption.

The Toronto city council will shortly petition the imperial war office to have the Royal Canadian regiment restored to Canada, and a regimental depot located at Toronto. The object is to recruit men here for the imperial army.

A motion was made at Orsonide hall, Toronto, the other afternoon to commit Sol White, ex-M. P. of Windsor, lawyer, on the ground of having refused to give an account of dealings with the estate of his father, whose executor he is.

John Galvin, a Grand Trunk yardman at Toronto, slipped when stepping on a car being shunted at the foot of Padua avenue a few days ago, and falling under the wheels was instantly killed. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

George and Walter Roberts, young men, unmarried, recently tried to cross the Valley river, Gilbert Plains, with a team of horses. Both men and the horses were drowned. The river was clear of ice, but the water was over eight feet deep. Search is being made for the dead bodies of the young men, but they have not yet been found.

Prof. Robertson, of the experimental farm, recently stated that in view of the fact that parliament has appropriated a trial shipment of beef from ranch cattle will be sent to England in the fall. The experience thus gained will be useful for paving the way for more efficient work both here and in England next season.

At the Toronto criminal assizes the grand jury recently returned "no bill" against John Findlay, charged with the murder of his brother, Frank. It will be remembered that the brothers Findlay, were on the same boat, the Queen's head guards' drill and quarrelled. Frank hit John and John replied by hitting Frank with the scabbard, the blow causing the death. Both were the worse for liquor. John was intensely distressed at the consequences of his blow and lived with his brother at the hospital until his death.

An interesting incident took place at Kingston at the opening of the Queen's College convocation when the unveiling took place of the fine portraits of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, one of the founders of the university of the late Dr. K. B. Fennell, member of the medical faculty, who recently died from blood poisoning incurred in the practice of his profession; and of the late Dr. H. J. Saunders, another member of the medical faculty, recently deceased. A memorial tablet of bronze, the gift of Queen's students, was also unveiled in memory of the late Dr. Williamson.

Cripple Creek Gullied by Fire. One million is a conservative estimate of the damage done by fire in the heart of Cripple Creek the other afternoon. Some estimates are as high as two million. The amount of insurance nearly as much as arrived at, will not exceed \$250,000. When the fire broke out in Cripple Creek, the fire department was called, but the fire was too far advanced to be controlled. The fire was caused by a gas lamp in a room where a number of men were sleeping. The fire spread rapidly, and in a very few minutes, the entire building was in flames. The firemen were unable to get their goods. Some barely escaped with their lives. Every wagon in town was pressed into service, and goods were hauled away. Not a tenth part of the goods were saved. By the time the fire was out, the damage was evident that the only way to stop the progress of the fire was to blow up the buildings with dynamite. This was done under the supervision of the firemen, and a number of buildings had to be sacrificed before the fire had reached them. While one of the firemen was placing a charge under the Sisters' hospital, the dynamite exploded, blowing him off. The fire started about 1 o'clock and by 4 it had demolished the blocks between third and fifth streets on Carr. With the exception of a few buildings on the third side nearly all the buildings between Third and Fifth on Eaton were destroyed. Many people lost everything they had. The people not effected have offered shelter to the homeless, of which there are several hundred.

Already the work of rebuilding the district burned has begun. At a special meeting of the city council a resolution was passed allowing the erection of temporary buildings within the fire limit, with provision that all must be removed within sixty days to give place to build-

ings of stone or brick. As soon as the brick and debris cooled sufficiently the work of clearing commenced, and before midnight fully twenty-five buildings were under way. With 3,000 people rendered homeless in a day, lodging houses are in great demand. Fortunately the weather is remarkable fine, so sleeping in the open air does not entail suffering. The best of order prevails. Telegrams have been coming to the mayor from cities and towns of the state offering financial aid. These were turned over to committee who replied with thanks, but declining the kindly offers. Cripple Creek will take care of her own. The work of opening safes and vaults has been a most successful case. The contents were found to be intact. The steel lined vaults of the post office had to be blown open with dynamite, but valuable government property is safe. A vast amount of mail matter, estimated from 25,000 to 35,000 pieces, was destroyed, as was the furniture of the office. No estimate can be put upon the value of the mail. In six days more Cripple Creek would have had a new post office, but this too, was destroyed. None of the losses are as large as they would appear, but will aggregate one million dollars.

### THEY SAVED THE FORT.

Spanish Soldiers Nobly Defend Fort Zarja Against the Insurgents.

Dispatches received at Havana from Manzanilla, province of Santiago de Cuba, give details of the gallant defence of Fort Zarja, near Cauto, by a small force of Spanish troops. The fort is situated in the province of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, commanded by Rodriguez, Rabi, Capote, and others. The attack of the insurgents was carried out with vigor for four days, during which the detachment of troops defended the place day and night, although the soldiers suffered terribly from lack of water. The insurgents had with them two rapid fire guns, one of them belonging to Rabi's column, and the other was recently landed from Cuba, and was named by the American gunners. The latter made excellent practice, firing about 25 shots from their pieces, destroying the small reservoirs used for the storage of water, rifling the barracks, beating down the ammunition, and doing great damage to the fortifications. Three times the insurgents sent messengers to the fort, offering to accept the surrender of the garrison with honor, but the Spaniards refused to give up the fort, and fighting with great enthusiasm answered their intention of accepting death before surrender. The behavior of the Spanish so impressed the messenger of the insurgents, that on his last visit to the fort, he decided to remain under the Spanish flag. He said that the insurgents during the first day's fighting lost thirty-three killed, among them being the insurgent Colonel Pena, who had recently landed in Cuba, and that in addition the enemy had many wounded. The messenger was unable to say how many insurgents were killed during the other days' fighting. The garrison only had eight men wounded.

News of the siege of Fort Zarja was carried to Manzanilla and General Huizar, with a column of troops, soon afterwards left that city on board four small gun boats, and two tug boats for the river Cauto, and protected by the guns of the warships the troops were landed at two points in the vicinity of the besieged fort. The insurgents no sooner saw the troops landing than they lost heart. As soon as all the soldiers were ashore the column started in pursuit of the insurgents and followed them to Jaquez, Camanagua where General Huizar destroyed a large camp which had previously been the rendezvous of the insurgent forces of the district.

Captain Antonio Sanchez Bernal, of the Union battalion, who commanded the detachment of troops which so bravely held the fort, has been promoted to the rank of major, and Lieut. Victoriano Perez and second Lieut. Cesario have been promoted to the rank of captain. For valorous conduct in conveying water to the fort under the fire of the enemy.

### A PLEA FOR PEACE.

International Arbitration Endorsed.

The recent conference for the promotion of a propaganda for international arbitration attracted a large audience to Washington. The speakers were Hon. Carl Schurz, New York, President; Angell, of Michigan university, and Edward Atkinson, of Boston. Each of the speakers touched upon the current question. Mr. Schurz had arbitration practiced, because eighty disputes had been settled by that method in this century and all had stayed settled, while the results of great war had not remained settled, but had been subject to the shifting of power. Edward Atkinson made an address dealing with the economic side of international peace. Said he: "The conscience of the English speaking people has been aroused even at a hint of possible warfare between the two great families into which they are now divided. Not only in this country, but in Great Britain, suggestions tending toward the great advance of the cause of peace had been made in the parliament of the United Kingdom. Shall we take this opportunity pass without securing even a modest safeguard for the maintenance of peace to a more adequate method of our disputes to arbitration? That simple step in our progress, I believe, already assured." He urged the political influence of union if limited only to the maintenance of commerce or credit, and in conclusion said: "Shall we not put aside our petty jealousies and bearing witness to the great function of the English speaking people and the change which is upon them to establish personal liberty and dominion of the law where ever they go, we will not miss the opportunity which the circumstances of the hour put within our reach? Shall we not make such a union among the English speaking people of the world, and all others who refuse to join, as shall render it forever impossible to make war among them? Shall we not make it impossible for any other state or nation to weaken the bonds of mutual service by which we may now become united? Would that not be higher patriotism, a grander idea, than has yet been developed in the world? We are proud of ourselves. Each is loyal to his own commonwealth. We are proud of our nation, which the states are members, since we became free from the stain of slavery, under which we were so long hampered. May we not be prouder yet of union with one kindred beyond the seas or over our northern border line, which shall enable us to establish peace with honor, liberty and justice, through out the great domain which we control?"

Western train robber—Hold up your hands. Reggie Lumbard—Aw—go to your max, Josh feels he always awanges about my travelling bills.

# BRAVE BRITISH TROOPS.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLE AT BULUWAYO.

Good Service Done by the Rapid Fire Guns. Three Hundred Against a Horde of Thousands—Bulawayo Still Besieged and in the Greatest Danger.

Recent dispatches from Cape Town say that events in Bulawayo show that the Matabele are displaying great boldness and energy in the pursuit of their purpose to surround Bulawayo completely and cut off all communication with the outside world. It was found that the hostile forces of natives had surrounded the town on the north, east and west, and the British troops were in the town to allow of any freedom of action both within it. Their lines were being energetically extended in both directions and threatened to close on the south and cut off communications with Mangoch and Mafeking, along which the expected reinforcements and supplies of the enemy were found to be in no case beyond four miles distant from the Bulawayo lines, and they are giving lively evidence of their improved knowledge of military strategy over that displayed in the war of the Transvaal, and in which they were throwing up wide fortifications and earthwork protection behind which the native warriors could resist the charge of the whites. They threatened thus to work an approach to the town which would have placed the place in jeopardy. Immediate steps were perceived to be necessary to dislodge the lines of the enemy and drive them back. A column of attack was hastily formed consisting of 100 whites, 100 Cape natives, and 100 natives. They were equipped with one Maxim and one Hotchkiss rapid firing gun and were placed in command of Capt. MacFarlane. They were speedily ready for an offensive movement and thus commanded and equipped, they moved forward, and on Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, taking a direction northerly from the town in the direction of Ungava river. This force proceeded only about five miles on this course, advancing cautiously, with scouts in advance and covering force on each side, when they encountered the Matabele. The Matabele numbered not less than 3,000, and their attack was eager and well directed. The column from Bulawayo was just crossing a small stream, a tributary of the Ungava, when the attack was made. The British troops were ten to one, hurled upon the little column, and the advance parties were glad to retreat in haste across the stream. This retrograde movement was, however, effected with order, and the column, after a short time, was again ordered to advance across the river. The Matabele advanced upon the little band of warriors in a crescent formation, the horns of the crescent being the fore and rear, and shouting like a frenzied serpent seeking to enclose its prey and surround it in its deadly coils.

The long straggling line extended over a distance of three miles, with wide intervals between men in the line, excepting the parties who were posted in expectation of a hand to hand conflict. Many came on brandishing their assegais and shield and giving forth fierce yells, in true savage fashion. As the howling savagery closed in on the column, they offered an excellent target for the enemy's discharge of the rapid firing guns. The engagement which ensued was a hot and desperate one, and dark, leaping bodies seemed to spring up as fast as they were moved down. The Bulawayo troops were kept the river in their rear, and the Matabele did heavy execution among the howling natives as they rushed up the opposite bank. This only partially checked their fierce onslaught, and many gained the side on which the British stood. The Matabele were then ordered to retreat, and at dusk or driven back into the stream. 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